

practice chiropractic—and make it *unlawful* for any person to practice chiropractic without a license—and make it the duty of the several district attorneys of this state to prosecute all persons charged with the violation of the provisions of this (Assembly Bill 72) act.”

Instead of medical freedom it is obvious to anyone that analyzes the aggressive tactics of this noisy political chiropractic group that they are striving to set up a supervisory board of their own to exercise the power of selection and elimination, to decide who shall and who shall not be admitted to the charmed chiropractic circle.

It is pertinent to inquire why those who now defy established laws believe others should be prosecuted for violating laws they seek to establish? The incongruous conduct of the chiropractors suggests unpleasant questions.

The Progressive Chiropractors' Association of Southern California has announced that it is making a house to house canvass in favor of Assembly Bill 72. Griffith Jones of Los Angeles, who is managing the campaign, asserts that all chiropractors convicted of violating the state medical practice act will refuse to pay the fine or to receive a suspended jail sentence and will go to jail as a protest.

Parades, advertising appeals, telegrams, testimonials, fasting are all parts of this protest and aimed to produce an immediate effect on the legislature. They are vainly trying to make the ordinary course of justice appear oppressive.

To any legislator who considers the motives and methods of the proponents of Assembly Bill 72, and who sincerely believes in law enforcement, this attempt of law-defying chiropractors to make a mockery of present laws, in order to become a law unto themselves, will not appeal. At this time, when it is claimed that we have more boards and commissions than the public needs, to create another board to perform functions that are fully and fairly performed by the present board, seems needless waste. The people decided this question on November 2, 1920, after a state-wide campaign in which all the evidence now offered was submitted, so let's have done with it, until it is re-submitted to and rejected by the people.

#### MUNICIPAL TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM

The value to public health and economic welfare of the work of the allied tuberculosis associations no longer needs comment. The present situation in San Francisco merits extended notice both as an example and as a stimulant to other communities.

At the present time the Tuberculosis Association is maintaining clinics in five different sections of this city. There are fourteen clinic periods with two evening clinics. The evening clinics are for the accommodation of men and women who work and who cannot attend a morning clinic without loss of time. There are five physicians in attendance at these clinics, and the Association pays the salaries of six visiting nurses.

The Board of Health furnishes three additional nurses for this work.

The Tuberculosis Association opened its first clinic in 1908. During that year 346 patients visited the clinic. Two physicians and two nurses were in attendance. From that time until the present the work has steadily increased, more and more people each year learning the value of expert examination and advice.

During the past year 1920, 1723 patients visited the Association clinics. During this year 5,850 visits were made by patients to the clinics. The nurses made 16,515 visits to the homes.

The value of this work is perhaps best attested by the fact that the death rate from tuberculosis has decreased 25 per cent. during the last ten years.

In 1915 in response to a request from the Board of Health the Association outlined in detail the tuberculosis situation in San Francisco and proposed as a remedy the creation of a special tuberculosis bureau in the Board of Health with an annual appropriation of forty thousand dollars. It was proposed to establish 600 public hospital beds for advanced cases, 200 public sanatorium beds for incipient cases, a pavilion for tuberculous children and a preventorium for children exposed to tuberculosis. This plan was not approved. The city now has an annual appropriation of \$5,000 for tuberculosis work.

An initial appropriation of \$50,000 toward the cost of the first unit of a sanatorium was included in the budget of 1918-19. During the year no suitable site was found for the sanatorium. An additional appropriation of \$50,000 was included in the 1919-20 budget. A site was chosen in Los Gatos called Nippon Mura. As soon as the purchase of this property became known the citizens of Los Gatos began legal proceedings to prevent the people of San Francisco from developing a sanatorium at this place. The case is still pending in the courts.

The position of San Francisco is unique in the matter of allowing a private charity to carry on so important a phase of the work as that of maintaining tuberculosis clinics. In New York, Boston, Providence, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and Los Angeles, tuberculosis clinics are by the municipality; in most cases they are under the department of health. In Buffalo five health centers are maintained, the tuberculosis clinic being part of the health center work.

For a number of years the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association has emphasized the necessity for having the city take over this phase of the work. The time has come when the city must take over the tuberculosis clinics which had been maintained for so long by the Tuberculosis Association. The Association must turn over the clinic work to the city in order that their own funds may be used to extend the educational and prevention work. \$20,000 would enable the Board of Health to carry on the clinic work at its present standard. Such an agreement with the city will become effective in July of the present year.